

No. XXVII.

The Story of Raakam.

They say that in early times there were people of Hunza settled in Raakam. They called them the Bakhti Kutör. Raakam was very prosperous. After kneading dough in the kneading-tray oil used to flow out at its lower end. Eventually in Raakam the people became extremely presumptuous. They say that a woman after making her boy stool finally wiped his buttocks with a piece of bread. And they say that, fearing not God, they made no distinction of daughter and sister, and sister and brother; they committed incest with them. 539x
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Then by God's command Raakam all at once boiled up and people and land were all submerged. Only a man called Bakhti, escaping, had come to Shimshäl, they say. There have now come to be some ten or fifteen houses of the descendants of that Bakhti in Shimshäl. 539x
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In addition, two tribes, the Ghäzi Kutör and the Bäqi Kutör who came to Shimshäl from the Chapröt direction, have become established there.

There are these three tribes in Shimshäl: the Bakhti Kutör, the Ghäzi Kutör, and the Bäqi Kutör.

That is all there is to say.

The tribes of Galmit are Wakhi and are the following: the Buri Kutör, the Rüdör Kutör, the Chärahambi Kutör and the Būdül Kutör.

* *supapayin* — ppe. of *bayayin*.

11 *ku a ku* — cp. p. 242 l. 20 note. Here glossed: "about".

14 *rahikun* *rom* — v. § 197.

17 *Galmitum rom* — The people of Galmit, and *Gajir* generally, are largely of Wakhi origin. The names of the four tribes are said 'to be the names of men, presumably the founders.

18 — Lortimer.

No. XII.

Moru etas Dastut.

660 Diramitine Th'amulor maru etas qad'imtsu ap'i, bese ke Hunsu.e
aw'ale abardi yuno baw, da Th'amule besan uyo'ner sart o'e'aw.

Thamo amulor niyas man'imi ke Diramitine miras bila Thame
yeniše qawaš (or, kawaš) 'oye.ibaw. Baqi iaki ro'me xura'po
5 'oye.ibaw. Ku.e iaki ro'me xura'bgwine ka u'i uimo romulum
alt'an bu'o nuyen kayar nu'n Thamulor datu goru.e mor'u e'e'aw.

Hin xura'bgwine bali yeniše bap bila. Turma a'ita rupia
inai bi.en. Thamer her datu goru.e moru ne ya mazduri ne bap
dusu'e'aw.

10 Moru etas ure qad'imtsu yuy epi baldakurin meibai.i. Šura
xidmat etum sis moru aiyo'e'e'aw.

Gute moru.e bap Maiyontsum Atabard xa bila. Her Bere Gal-
mit(t)sum Mingat da Čapurhan xa mor'ure dastut ap'i. U aiyo'e'e'aw.

1 *api* — Note the idiom. *Diramitine* is probably the subject of *moru etas* and the phrase cannot be translated literally. The nearest is: 'there is no Diramiting gold-washing'.

2 *Thamo* . . . — similarly *Thamo* is the subject of *niyas* and *niyas* is the subject of *man'imi*.

[64] 4 *qawaš oye.ibaw* — is causative: 'they make the Diramiting carry the Treasury Bag'.

5 *xur'bgwin* — the "commander of Goldwashers", the man who directs and controls the operations. There is one in each of the "three tribes", which are the *Herakots*, *Borog* and *Boraklig*.

[65] 6 *datu goru.e* — perhaps "in Autumn and Spring" as in line 8 below.

7 *mazduri ne* — the tax has to be paid in cash, which may be acquired in any way, and not in gold. The *bali* is traditionally Rs. 12, but is now reckoned as Rs. 16.

10 *moru etas ure* . . . — A curious study in the employment of grammatical number,

Č and Čh.

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Čavtambi Kitor. Name of a clan in Gaimi. 373.18.

Čačt Ner. Name of a place near Ga' (R. 322.2.

Čhali. Name of a village in the lower part of Nagio, situated in a considerable open tract of ground on the right bank of the river, where it turns to the south. 374.4.

Čaman Göl. Name of a place near Gaimi. 326.6.

Čagti N'irpal. Name of Fungbu's (alias, Klear's) horse. 122.7, 124.2, 124.17, 122.18.

Čaprot. Name of a nullah and settlement in lower Nagio. The nullah debouches from the West into the main valley at Čhali. It provides the water for Čhali cultivation. 325.1, 327.12.

Čari, Čhri Čari x. The "Forty Yards", name of a Jinn or Dhr who lived at Kholbar. 321.1 E.

The measurement perhaps refers to his stature, but in that case his seven cubit stick would be too short. Fr.

Čia. China, Chinese territory. 344.21, 346.20.

Čitrov. Čitri. 344.18, 345.1.

Čovo Nari Ča. Ndr Šhā, son of Čhri. 394.3.

Čopurzan, Čopurzan y. An open valley leading down from the Čhili and Ishad Passes, and proceeding eastwards till it joins the valley of the Hunan River above Giorha. 380.1, 384.18 E., 384.12.

Čaram. V. Džam Čhram.

D.

Džigov. Šh. Džigov, a place on the left bank at the junction of the Hunan and Gilgit Rivers, close to Gilgit. 390.21.

Dadi. Name of a Bilas who lived at Hindi. 192.1 E.

Dalot Mawoko. A son of Šing of Hindi. 380.12 E.

(In Šh. mawoko = frog).

Dastide Baw. The "Sulphur-Boulder", at Martashid.

Dorludo. Son of Pizir 'Ali. 180.3 E.

Dakaman Yordik. Fifth son of Džam Čhram. 348.4.

Datu Šig. Name of the man who succeeded to Khamsar's land. 322.18.

Datu Šigbata, hi' dševdšasta.

Džigri Niv, Džigri Niv. The prophet Kbiq. 322.7, 322.2.

Džamer. Local name of the mountain, Nanga Parbat. The form in Šh. is *Džamer*. 124.2.

Džamšala, Džamšala. The territory of the Džamšing clan. 314.6.

Džamšing, Džamšing. Name of one of the "Four Clans" of BHMA, among whom they take precedence. They were said to number about 100 households (excluding the Tharokate section?).

These four clans are individually exogamous, but intermarry with each other. Endogamy is said formerly to have entailed penalties and expulsion.

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Nowadays though rare, it does not appear to be penalized. The Four Class are not now confined to HAHU, but also form part of some of the Thakata settlements.

The Diknilling are the descendants of Dikan Chikran, the sole survivor of the Thakitana (V. 245.22 and 245 E.) and are spoken of as the "seed", i.e. descendants, of the original population of Huma. 245.1.

They are said to have resided originally in Shikpao, where they succeeded on drought to the lands of the Thakitana, but to have also cultivated land in HAHU which is now their headquarters.

At the time of the quarrel between the Kikroko and the Hamachikling they were still living in Shikpao, but after acting as arbitrators they obtained rights in Uter. 245.4 E.

Darbiak, who had the adventure with Muzakun Doko (180.3), was a member of the Diknilling, who at that time also were resident in Shikpao.

A member of the clan in later days was Karumo Darbiak. 214.1.

The mention of the Diknilling at 228.3 appears to be anachronistic.

For the part played by the Diknilling at the Ruyfan V. 228-72, at the annual celebration of marriages. 220.12, and 222.7, at the Odi. 222.

The Diknilling are not liable to do gold washing. 245.1 E.

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Der Khan. Name of a village adjoining AHSAD on the East.

Dumrai. A mountain in Nagir to the South of Ghulak the "Rakapshi" of the maps.

Dugjo Mirra. Father-in-law of Khar's mother. 100.6 E.

F.

Faina. Son of Wair Amalish Beg. 244.4.

G.

Gara Sings. A reconstruction of Samkhan. 178.20.

Galdag Galye. The name of a "FNU" or demon. 174.19.

(Cp. Tib. *gyalpo*, king).

Galdai. The principal village in Galdai, or Birkar. It is situated on the right bank of the Huma River about 20 miles above HAHU. The inhabitants are of Wakhi origin and talk Wakhi as their first language.

For the Galdai River, the class of Galdai, v. 272.

Gard, Gard, Gard. One of the three original villages of Huma, the other two being HAHU and AHSU.

It is situated on a terrace below and to the south of HAHU, between it and the Huma River. According to one account it was founded by Shikkin, a lone man of the Kikroko. It was occupied by the Hamachikling before the time of Awar Jambud. 226.1 E., 226.2.

Gardum. AHS and AHS. 245.20, 222.2.

G.

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Gari Kotov. The name of a clan settled in Shimbhal. 272.14.

Gadva. The name of a man. 394.1.

Gafvay. The name of a man.

ghamitig gahmaras Gafvay. Gh. the pater-father.

jamipfas dukuryanas Pano Gafvay (you are) Gh. son of Pano, who work yourself to death for others, i.e. you are a self-sacrificing altruist.

Gadan Xara. 1. A former Tham of Hunza, father of the present Mir, Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan. He was murdered at the instigation of his eldest son, Safdar 'Ali, who succeeded him. 344.8, 14.
2. The present Mir's eldest son and heir.

Gafan Sar. The name of a place. 383.9.

Gafut. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, between Nilt and Minopia. 294.22, 276.3.

Gafutkata. The people of Gafut. 294.21.

Gafut Kago. The name of a man of the Gafut. 200.10, 12 note.

Gafutig. A section of the Barding Clan, whose ancestor is said to have come from Funihi, or, according to others, from Gde. The living (1934) notables, Muhammad Han' and Zarpasat belong to it. 200.10.

Gand, Gund. A place stated as being in Wakhan. 286.21.

(Perhaps Ghand in Khoghan is intended).

Gano. The name of a woman. 282.11.

H.

Hafasa Boria. Name of a supernatural being. 260.10.

Hafiz Jamid, Afiz Jamid. Supplanter and successor of Shiri Badat as King of Gilgit. An ancestor of the present Royal Families of Hunza, Nagar and Gilgit. 380.20.

Hahai. Abyssinia. 63.4.

Hahuter. Name of a place in Nagar, below the Phokar terrace and to the East of it. 294.4.

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Hama'rtig. 1. The name of one of three original tribes of Hunza (the other two being the Gargats and the Tapkhuts) who, according to one tradition, were left behind by Alexander the Great when "on his return journey from China". They were established in Ganish before the Afiz Jamid Thams came to power. They were almost exterminated by Khizaran Tham. The survivors are now represented by the Hama caste of Gilgit.

They owned Ular until they quarrelled with, and were dispossessed by, the Khutkuts. 286.2.

Cp. 265.19, 286.2, 244.12 ff., 294.2, 7, 362.10.

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2. Said to be the name given in Nagar and Yasin to the Rōno caste of Gilgit, who are represented in Chitral by the Zondra.

Hāmāci. An irrigation channel, carrying water from the Ūtar Nullah, which supplies Ganish. 362.10.

Hamza. Son of 'Abdu'l Muḥalib. 88.22.

Haniawri. The name of the Gilgit River. 382.20. V. Vocab. s.v. *Haniawri*.

Hanuman Mura. The name of a mountain in Shishpar which has a high grassy spur. 180.3.

Perhaps *hanuman*, alone, isolated + *mura* stump.

Hara-fun. The name of a track, leading from Ganish and passing above Bāltit into the Ūtar Nullah. From a note it appears that it is to be taken as 2.

hara-y + *fun* = the "Track of the Tribe", i.e. of the Hamschāting. 248.3, 266.2.

Hara-y, pl. *Harak'indero*, and perhaps *Haraiyo* (? Biddulph), a term applied to the original independent tribes of Hunza.

V. s.vv. *Hamačatin*, *Hara-fun*, and cp. *Gorellum Hara-y*.

Harti, *Harte*. The water-course issuing from the Ūtar Nullah, immediately to the East of Bāltit. 352.8, 12.

Harti. A locality 3 or 4 miles West of Gilgit on the left bank of the Gilgit River. 378.1.

Hara Gahar. The mountain side above Askūr Dās in Nagar, to the West of Sumaiyar. 198.3, 8.

Hari Si. A man of the Dirāmiting, son of Māko, son of Pāno, son of Garib. He was an old man in 1923. 211.21.

Haramabad. A village at the mouth of a nullah called after it, which debouches into the main Hunza valley on the north side about 6 miles West of Bāltit. It marches with Alisabad on the East. The nullah is now, except at the lower end, filled by a glacier, but it is said that it was formerly warmer and that there was no glacier. The Shishpar Nullah is a tributary of the Haramabad Nullah. 238.3.

Hazrat Solimān. King Solomon, who according to Muslim authorities "inherited from David the gift of prophecy and knowledge". 284.7.

Haidrabad. A village about 2 miles West of Bāltit. 318.3, 346.10.

Haidrabadis. The people of Haidrabad.

Haihaiyul. The name of a country. Said to be the old name of Hunza. Alexander the Great is said to have brought his force through it. Seized by Khar. 142.17.

It is explained as composed of "hai hai" an exclamation used to urge cattle along, and "yul" road.

Cp. T. yol, road.

Herber, *Her Ber*. The Hunza valley from Galmit upwards, officially known as Gujhal. 334.2, 342.6.

551 *Šon Gukur, Šun Gukur.* "The Blind Puppy" (7), a famous Hunza "biṭan", of
 103 whom there are said to be descendants living at the present day. 186.1 ff.,
 188.1, 190.5, 192.8 ff., 202.3.

T.

Taydowbarj. The Pamir lying to the North of Hunza, beyond the Kilik and Mingtaka Passes, in Chinese territory. 252.23.

[619] *Tapkhients* h.pl., *Tapkhientsan* bai.i. He is a member of the T. Tribe.

One of the three original tribes of Hunza (cp. *Osargots* and *Hamačartig*) who, according to one tradition, are the descendants of men left behind by Alexander the Great when returning from China. They occupied Shishapar and also cultivated at Baltit.

For the story of their extinction and the origin of the Dirāmiting from one posthumous male infant, V. 238 ff. and 236.

Thara Beg. An elder half-brother of Wazir Humāyūn Bēg, and Wazir to Safdar 'Alī. 344.14 ff.

Tharakuts. A section of the Dirāmiting Clan, to which the family of Wazir Humāyūn Bēg belongs, and of which the eponymous founder was one Thara. 302.6, 318.1, 330.1.

Tortsi. Probably the name of a particular place in Wakhan, but it appears to be used to denote the country in general. 386.22. (The H. version has: *Waxan ki sorhadmā arkar*).

Thol. A village in Nagar between Ghulmit and Nilt near the latter. 294.9 ff.

Tholkuts. The people of Thol. 294.22.

Traydal. A pass giving access from the Kashmir valley to the valley of the Kishanganga, on the road to Gilgit. 254.1.

Traxanartig. A dynasty whose headquarters were at Gilgit. The word is derived from *Trakhan*, the name of a descendant of Azur Jamahēd, who was one of his successors on the throne of Gilgit. 280.2. Cp. 388, addendum to notes. V. s.v. *Bozo Tham*.

Tāl Bz. A locality between Gilgit and Nōmal (v. *Naway*) about 7 miles from the latter. 222.9.

Thuants, Thoants, (h and x pl. of *tho*, new).

The "new" settlements in Hunza proper, from Haidarābād to Murtazābād, both included, as opposed to the original settlements of Baltit, Altit and Ganish.

They form a separate section for the levy of communal labour. (V. Vocabulary s.v. *maqs*). 322.9.

Turki. The Eastern Turki language. 290.3.

W.

Wād, Wādā. A place in Sariqul. 344.4.

Waxun. The Afghan province of Wakhan. 286.20.